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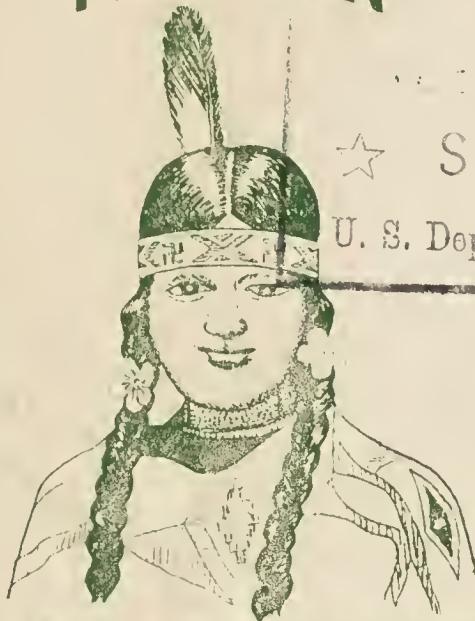
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# INDIAN



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U. S. Department of Agriculture

## STONE GARDEN

PRODUCED BY

*R.M. Shenk*  
TAKOMA PARK, MD.

ORIGINATOR AND DESIGNER

A SERVICE FOR  
ROMANTIC BEAUTIFICATION

*Grounds*

*Lawns*

*Retreats*

*Dells*

513 Elm Avenue

SHepherd 2719

## Indian Stone Gardening

These interesting gardens are named in honor of the American red men and from the fact that the Indians used these stones for making utensils for various uses, and where they are found lots of them are natural gardens in themselves, being covered with wild Columbine Ferns and other wild plants.

The stone is called soap stone, from the fact that they feel like soap, but in reality they are a form of volcanic ash, hardened by the elements where they are exposed, into a beautiful rustic color. They come in sizes from one pound up to several tons. They are easily worked and the smaller ones can be made into miniature gardens by boring holes in them, filling with dirt and planting with wild Columbine Sedum, house leaks and various other miniature plants. They are also useful for indoor ornaments, for they are ideal containers for cactus and other succulent plants. The medium sized ones can be made into rustic bird baths by setting any ordinary stone on end and mounting them on top and hollowing out and planting around the edge with sedum. The larger ones from one ton up, you can hollow out and make into lily pools in different sections connecting these pools by tunnels, leaving natural bridges and other beautiful sections of the rock in its natural state interspersing, here and there, with dwarf evergreens, and other rock garden plants.

You can purchase these stones already designed and planted, or you can purchase them in their natural state and design them yourself. If you design them yourself, in making the holes they should be placed so as not to mar the beauty of the stone.

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Generally the holes should be larger in the interior than at the opening. A good plan is to connect all the holes in the interior, leaving the largest opening near the top or center, where it will collect water which will give moisture to all the plants, remembering that the larger the holes inside the stone, the better the plants will thrive.

Soil—A good mixture, one part well rotted sod, one part leaf mold and one part peat moss. This should be packed tightly in the holes leaving enough room to insert your plant.

Care—After planting, the smaller ones should be kept where the sun will not shine on them in full force. When they are first planted they should be watered once a day until they get a start. Afterwards, in dry weather, they should be watered twice a week, using a fine spray to prevent washing the soil out of the holes.

These stones are not manufactured; they are natural. They are like people—there are no two exactly alike. They will not crack by heat or freezing, they will last for centuries.

They are particularly desirable for people who have small homes or places, or for those who rent, because they come in sizes that can be easily moved.

These stones can be supplied by

## R.M. Shenk

Originator and Designer of  
Indian Stone Gardens.

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Takoma Park, Md.

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